job I ever did was to steal a pocketbook in the Astor House. I was only a lad then and the job must have been pretty well done, for it attracted the attention of Luke Miner, the greatest stall and promoter of thieving in America. He got to me and told me I was a clever boy and that I could make plenty of money without any hard work if I would follow his advice. He said he was going West, where the getting was good and he asked me to go along.

We stopped off at Syracuse and there made my first bank sneak. Whitey Bob, an English crook, was with us. There was a Democratic convention going on there and a number of detectives from Mul-berry street, including Heidelberg, were along with the New York crowd. I succeeded in sneaking a bunch of bonds out of the open safe in broad daylight. Whitey had seen the detectives from New York and they had seen him, so we decided that we would be in for it when the robbery was discovered. We knew that they would pounce down upon us the first crack out of the box, so it was decided that the bonds should be replaced. I did that job, too. The bonds were put back in the safe and the bank never knew it had been robbed. If it had been cash we would have skipped with the plunder, taking our chances. But we feared that even if we did get away with the bonds we would have trouble in

negotiating them."

McGraw told this story with a sober face. He said he was only 13 years old then. When asked how it was possible for him to sneak twice to a bank safe in business hours he smiled and said:

"Bank fixtures were not then what they are to-day. They were much more simple in their construction, and it was a comparatively easy matter to get at the safe-that is, if you were an expert. Now you couldn't get behind the counter in a bank with a gatling gun."

McGraw says he went West with Miner and pulled off many successful sneaks in Chicago, Denver and other large cities. They got \$12,000 worth of swag in one jewelry store in Denver. For nine years stuck to Miner. Joe Dubuque, another noted stall, was in the gang. He was arrested several times, but always managed to get off. In that period, McGraw estimates, the ging got away with \$100,000. It was all spent on gambling, horseracing and high living.

McGraw says that he was arrested in Louisville in 1879 for a sneak robbery at the office of the Louisville and Nashville. He was caught coming out, with the goods on him, and he got a year in the Frankfort prison. When he got out he came here again and was pinched for snatching a wallet in Wall street. Under the name of Livingston he got two years in Sing Sing. "When I was released," the ex-convict

continued, "I went to Chicago, and with Billy Burke and Kid Meany worked under the protection of the police. The rakeoff for the sleuths was 20 per cent. Our principal stamping ground was the hotels. Each of us would pick out a hotel and register there. Early in the morning we would sneak into any rooms we found unlocked. It is remarkable how many people leave their doors unlocked at night in first class

sneak into any rooms we found unlocked. It is remarkable how many people leave their doors unlocked at night in first class hotels on the assumption that they are as safe there as at home. We never took anything but money and stones. We always passed up watches. That was because there is likely to be some sentimental attachment to watches that spur the owners on to get them back at any cost. All the stones we stole were sent to a certain fence in New York, who is still alive. For two years we always whacked up with the police of Chicago."

McGraw said that in the Blaine campaign of 1884 he made a trip South, stopping here and there for an odd job, and he got considerable money by robbing merchants, railroad offices and the like. He was caught robbing a bank in Nashville and was sentenced to ten years, but through a certain influence which he would not describe the sentence was commuted to one year. When he got out he went to England and met Miner and Dave Cummings, another noted bank aneak and hotel robber.

"We worked the American colony in London hotels were impossible and at first we let them alone. They were too well guarded for our business. Finally, however, Cummings insisted on trying some of them. I refused to go into the deal, knowing how dangerous it was. By that time I had got a horror of prison life and did not want any more of it if I could possibly avoid it. So Cummings went it alone. He registered in the Chaffing Cross Hotel and when he went away he took the key with him. The key was missed and when Cummings showed up again after having a bunch of skeleton keys made he was arrested and got five years.

"We used to go over to Paris for the first and fifteenth of eyery month, for those were big days for depositing in the banks.

"The men there didn't seem to be as suspicious as they are here and in England. We would got into the line at the deak where the prospective depositing in the banks.

"The men there didn't seem to be as suspicious as they are here and in England. We would got into the line

description to some man who looked easy and generally he would turn around without taking up his pile. This was the chance for the sneak. He would never take it all, for that would be too dangerous. The trick was to 'weed' the pile—that is to take part of it."

Whan MoGraw came back here in 1888 he went, he says to Chicago and organized a 'mob' with John Larney, better known as the father of the hotel sneak business, who robbed twenty-sven rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in

DETECTIVES TOO HONEST NOW

DON'T RIDE ON CAR PLATFORMS
TO POCKET STOLEN WALLETS.

Remarks of J. McGraw, Easten, on the Bays of Divey in New York and the Requise Police Rakeoff in Chicago.

James McGraw, once known in thieving circles as the Count, old time bank aneas and hotel robber, turned up in New York and the Requise Police Rakeoff in Chicago.

James McGraw, once known in thieving circles as the Count, old time bank aneas and hotel robber, turned up in New York the other day after an absence of many scars. He is now \$1 years old and he recently finished a fifteen year sentence in the State prison at Moundsville, W. Va., for yobbing a bank in Charleston of \$4,000 in 1802. McGraw came to This Six Office yesterday and announced that he intended thereafter to lead an honest life.

"I'am through with the thieving business, he said. "All I want is a chance to make an honest living. I know that is is hard for an ex-con to get a chance, for just as soon as your record is known everybody is afraid of you. But I am going to try just the same.

"Anyway the old Susiness is not what it used to be in New York. The detective here have got to be so honest that they are no longer interesting. I can well renamber when Haadquarters men stood on the back platforms of Grand street cars and had the pocketbooks passed to them that were stolen by crocks. In the division they always got their share of the awag. But there ian't anything doing now and if there was it wouldn't be for me, for I want no more of it. If I can only get some kind of a job where I can make enough to keep me was it wouldn't be for me, for I want no more of it. If I can only get some kind of a job where I can make enough to keep me was it wouldn't be for me, for I want no more of it. If I can only get some kind of a job where I can make enough to keep me the worker standard to be both on the hard of the pocket book in the Astor House. I was only a lad then and the job must have been pretty well doze, for it attracted the attention of Luke doze in the form of

Charleston."

McGraw asserts that he is more or less of a nervous wreck on account of the treatment he got in the West Virginia prison. He says that since he got the "water cure" there about nine months ago he has not been able to do any very heavy physical

been able to do any very heavy physical work.

"Your high toned bank robbers of the type of Hope are all gone," he said.

"All the safe blowing now is done by yeggs and they are simply a lot of rough dynamiters. There were four of them in prison with me. I was a sort of an overseer of a part of the prison work. One day I got a tip that a box would be delivered to me and that it was to go to one of the yeggs. I didn't ask any questions about its contents. The next day a driver attached to the prison shoved the box along to me and I passed it to the yegg. In some way the prison authorities got on to the delivery and when the driver was questioned he confessed that he gave the box to me. I denied knowing anything about the matter. I was strung

driver was questioned he confessed that he gave the box to me. I denied knowing anything about the matter. I was strung up naked and a stream of water under eighty-five pounds pressure was turned on me for a long time. More than once I became unconscious, but I continued to refuse to confess. The operation was repeated the next day and would have been repeated on the third day had not the prison doctor called a halt. The box, I learned afterward, contained dynamite. It was brought in for the purpose of blowing up the prison gate. I believe it has never been found.

"There is nothing but petty pilfering in this town now. Not only are the police more vigilant and more active, but man's ingenuity has been too much for the crook. The Manhattan Bank robbery couldn't happen to-day and as for making a sneak touch in a bank, why it is out of the question with the modern cages and other safeguards. Then, too, since the Bankers' Protective Association has been formed there is no such thing as a compromise for the thief. He has got to take his medicine if caught. In the old days if there was any trouble over a bond robbery or anything of that kind, Luke Miner was always able to make a compromise."

MRS. GROSSBARD GETS ALIMONY.

Counsel Littleton \$100 on Account. Argument was heard by Supreme Court Justice White in Brooklyn yesterday on a suit brought by Kate Grossbard against Frank Grossbard, president of the Grossbard Realty Company, for a separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman conduct

The defendant, together with Magistrate Furlong, was recently investigated by the Kings county Grand Jury on charges pre-ferred against them by a fifteen-year-old girl. The Grand Jury after listening to the evdence exonerated both Grossbard and Furlong. Grossbard alleges that the charges of cruel and inhuman conduct are not true and that the present suit against

charges of cruel and inhuman conduct are not true and that the present suit against him has been inspired by his enemies.

In her affidavit Mrs. Grossbard alleges that her husband had assaulted her on various occasions and that he abandoned her in April, 1904, and went to live with one Gussie Heyman at 280 Arlington avenue, about twelve blocks distant from where deponent then resided and still resides with her three little children; "that she has often seen defendant driving in one of his many fashionable and expensive vehicles together with said woman, Gussie Heyman, which said vehicle was drawn by showy horses and driven by a colored coachman in livery; and that said Gussie Heyman upon many occasions has driven down Saratoga avenue for the express purpose, as deponent verily believes, of flaunting her jewels and fine dresses, her colored coachman and fashionable outfit before said deponent and her three children."

The plaintiff avers that her husband is worth \$200,000 and is fully capable of paying her \$100 a week alimony. Justice White granted Mrs. Grossbard \$50 a week alimony and gave former Borough President Littleton, her counsel, a fee of \$100 on account. Justice White said he would refer the case to a referee with instructions to listen to the testimony and bring in a report as speedily as possible.

PARK AVENUE CLAIMS HEARD. State Asked to Pay What Rallroad Needn't

The Court of Claims held a short session resterday in the County Court House to hear argument on claims put forward by owners of property along Park avenue who want to be reimbursed for damage to their property by the erection of the New York Central tracks along the avenue. New York Central tracks along the avenue. The Court of Appeals having declared the railroad company free from liability, because of the authority under which the tracks were built, the State is now looked to by the claimants. It is their contention that the conveyance of the easements along the route by the city in 1835 did not act to deprive property holders to rights in the easements, and that therefore they are entitled to damages. One case was are entitled to damages. One case was argued as a test, and on the decision in this the other claims will rest.

Says There's Another Mrs. Ashley. Frank M. Ashley, a mechanical engineer and patent lawyer with an office at 138 Liberty street, is being sued by his wife. Jennie B. Wood Ashley, for an absolute

WANTS TITLE IN OLD BRONX HOUSE RESTORED TO HER.

charges That tilbeen and Asten Got Her

Suit was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday in the name of Mrs. Louisa M. Stenten, the aged mother of Mrs. Alice Kinoan, who was murdered in The Bronz early in June, against Lawyers Burton W. Gibson and William K. Aston and also against Archibald J. MacFarland and Martin C. Dyer. The wives of the defendants, except Dyer, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company are also named as party defendants.

The object of the suit is to have Mrs.

The object of the suit is to have Mrs. tenton declared entitled to the restoration Stenton declared entitled to the restoration of the property, thirty-five city lots in The Bronx, said to be worth now about \$100,000, which she declares the defendants obtained from her by collusion and fraud. She wants set aside as fraudulent the various deeds and other instruments which make the defendants appear to have claims against the property, and an accounting.

Through her present counsel, Hugo Wintner of 5 Beekman street, Mrs. Stenton has filed her complaint in the action and a lis pendens. The property stands at present in MacFarland's name and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company holds a

\$40,000 mortgage upon it.

Mrs. Stenton bought the property at a Sheriff's sale in 1857 for a small sum. She was then 29 years old and had some fame as a writer of verses. Three years ago, she swears, when she had been the owner for forty-six years, the defendants planned to deprive her of it. She was then feeble in body and mind, she says, and ill equipped to fight any such plan even had she realized what was going on.

There were some minor proceedings in 1903, brought by the executors of John Munn, and Gibson offered to see that all clouds were removed from Mrs. Stenton's title. Tax charges, assessments and other liens had accumulated while Mrs. Stenton was ill and unable to attend to business, to the amount of \$45,000, and she was much worried. She says Gibson told her his contingent fee would have to be 40 per cent., figured after all the outstanding charges and liens had been paid. She agreed to this without properly understanding it and signed a paper naming Gibson as her

Aston had been her legal adviser, and after she had signed the agreement with Gibson she was told that there was an understanding between him and Aston by which the latter was to act as associate counsel and get half of whatever Gibson got. Then she was induced to deed over to each of them, she says, a one-fifth interest in the property, and she signed a document agreeing that the taxes and other charges should be charged up against her three-fifths and not at all against their separate fifths. Mrs. Stenton says she did not understand, and would not have agreed if she had understood that she was to assume all these obligations. She alleges that she executed the various instruments in ignorance of their exact contents, relying completely upon the lawyers.

In 1904 Gibson brought an action in his own name, she says, against herself and Aston, demanding a partition of the property. Parker A. Deane appeared as counsel for Gibson, while the pame of Thomas G. Barnes was entered as attorney of record for her. She understood at the sime, she says, that the partition proceedings had become necessary as a last step to free the property from incumbrances and give her a clear title, but, she swears, she never authorized the appearance of Barnes as her counsel, and was left in ignorance as to the exact meaning of the proceedings. Barnes, she says she has since found out, was retained by Gibson.

A judgment was obtained declaring Gibson and Aston entitled to one-fifth each, and a sale of the property was ordered. The suit wastried before Randolph Hurry as referee. Mrs. Steuton swears she believes the judgment was obtained through collusion between Gibson and Aston, with the help of Barnes. The sale resulted in the purchase of the property by MacFarland for \$65,800. MacFarland, she says, was not a bona fide purchaser, but merely a dummy for Gibson and Aston, who, she says, took care to see that there was no strenuous bidding for the property.

After deducting \$3,500 for the expense of the sale and proceedings there remained \$62,000, of which Gibson and Aston took a fifth each, or \$24,800 in all. Then t Gibson she was told that there was an understanding between him and Aston by which the latter was to act as associ-

MRS. SHACKMAN SET FREE. Kept in Injane Asylum Seventeen Years by Her Family.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 9 .- The sympathy of a crowded court room was aroused to-day in behalf of Mrs. Jennie Shackman of New York, who made a successful fight pefore Supreme Court Justice Jaycox to be freed from an insane asylum. Mrs. Shackman's efforts were opposed by her son, Sigmund Shackman of New York, who is acting as committee of his mother's property. The case was brought to the attention of the court by Miss Sarah Malhado, who became interested in Mrs. Shack-man while visiting a relative at the Hudson River State Hospital. The sight of a stranger favoring anl a son opposing the contest for Mrs. Shackman's liberty aroused a strong sentiment in her favor. Judge Jaycox decided that Mrs. Shack-man should have her freedom. His an-

nouncement was greeted with applause and handelapping, which continued until suppressed by sharp raps of the Judge's Mrs. Shackman is 50 years old and has been confined in the Hudson River

Mrs. Shackman is 50 years old and has been confined in the Hudson River State Hospital for thirteen years and eleven months. Her husband is said to be a prosperous man living at the Hotel Endicott in New York. Mrs. Shackman says that her husband had her adjudged insane and put out of the way because he was in love with another woman. She was three years in a hospital at Amityville before she was transferred to the Hudson River State Hospital, making a total of about seventeen years confinement. Mrs. Shackman could get nobody to help her in all this long, weary interval until chance brought her in contact with Miss Malhado, a kind and benevolent women who lives in Poughkeepsle. Miss Malhado induced City Judge Joseph Morschauser to take up Mrs. Shackman's case. He took out a writ of habeas corpus and brought the litigation to a triumphant conclusion.

When Judge Jaycox told Mrs. Shackman she was free she broke down and wept. They were tears of joy, however, and in the midst of them she threw her arms around Miss Malhado and kissed her. The two women left the court room together. Miss Malhado will provide a home for Mrs. Shackman until she is able to take care of herself. Legal proceedings will be taken to restore to Mrs. Shackman her property, which is now under her son's courtol.

The Manager Store Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 o'clock

The Semi-Annual Clean-up Of Carpets and Mattings

This is the sale that hundreds of housekeepers are waiting for. The manufacturers' prices on carpets are so fixed and staple that a good under-price offering is rare. Twice a year we make a thorough clean-up of our carpet stocks, and housekeepers familiar with Wanamaker policy realize what a tremendous saving can be made by making the purchase at this time. The smaller the remnant the greater the reduction; and there are radical price-concessions in every grade and every length; and the surplus stock in full rolls is also quite liberally reduced. It is a splendid opportunity for hotels and boarding houses, as well as private housekeepers. The sale will last several days, of course, but there are always choice plums for those who come earliest.

Be sure to bring the sizes of your rooms along, so as to take advantage of some of the best remnants. In this sale we are compelled to decline to take back any carpets sold; and, of course, we cannot set them aside to give you a chance to come back to see whether they will fit the room, as the selling must be done while people are here to secure the bargains.

Prices according to remnant lengths follow:

	Inder 10	10 to 20	20 Yards	
	Yards	Yards	and Over	Rolls
83.25 Wilton	.81.00	81.25	81.50	82.00
\$1.65 Axminster	. , 55e	750	\$1.00	81.25
\$1.35 Axminster	450	600	85c	75c, 85c
\$1.50 Wilton Velvet	. 65c	750	900	81.00
\$1.10 Velvet	. 50c	60c	750	85c
\$1.50 Body Brussels	. 650	750	90c	81.10
\$1 10-Wire Tapestry		50c	650	75c
750 814-Wire Tapestry.	. 30c	400	50c	65c
75c Ingrain Carpet		400	50e	-
90c Rajah Carpet		600	60c	750

There is also a collection of odd rolls of Straw Mattings offered today at just half price. Straw Matting Remnants priced as follows:

Up to 10 yards, at 8c to 17c a yard for mattings formerly 25c to 50c a yard.

Lengths of 10 yards and over, at 12c to 25c a yard. Fifth floor, Wanamaker Building.

Men's Panama Hats at \$3

Notwithstanding the low price, these are genuine Panama Hats, and if we had secured them earlier they would have sold for \$5 easily; for of all the thousands of Panama Hats that we have sold this season, this is the first time that we have been able to offer them for less than \$5. There are only ninety hats in the collection. The styles include telescope, Alpine and square crowns, in sizes 67 to 71. \$3 each. Main floor, Wanamaker Building.

Incisive Reductions On Imported White Lace Coats

Forget about the reductions and simply bear these facts in mind: The Parisian garment-makers, famous all over the world, designed and made these coats for us-most of the models are exclusive. Eton Jackets, Bolero Jackets, Hip and Three-quarter length Coats in riotous masses of fluffy, fine laces; in rich, simple outlines of superb heavy laces; in filmy, dainty, cobwebby laces; in combinations of these. The most beautiful collection of imported lace garments in America today-you will be sure of it when you see them. Now, consider:

\$45 to \$80 Eton and Bolero Jackets

At \$35 to \$60

\$65 to \$175 Hip and Three-quarter Length Coats At \$45 to \$120

Second floor, Broadway, Stewart Building.

New Style Ideas In Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

In making up the new Summer dresses every woman is anxious to have the very newest design that has been brought out. This result is secured by looking through the latest number of the Ladies' Home Journal Style Book, which is distributed without charge to those who ask for it at our pattern counter.

Ladies' Home Journal Patterns not only present the greatest accuracy and helpfulness in making the dresses, but they are particularly attractive because of the advance style features which they present.

A complete stock of Ladies' Home Journal Patterns now on sale. Prices 10c and 15c each. Rotunda, Stewart Building.

Warm-weather Corsets in New Models



Light-weight but trim. Firm, but pliant and flexible. Cool, comfortable, but exceedingly stylish and shapely. Perspiration cannot rust them. Long-wearing. A few of the reasons why women approve Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets.

New Summer models for plump and slight and medium figures: At \$1-For the average figure. Grace-

ful and comfortable. With supports. At \$1.50-A comfort to stout figures; low underarm and back; long over hips and abdomen. Cool, light-At \$2-Long-waist model, for medi-

um and slender figures.
At \$3.50—For well-developed forms; gives long underarm and back. Sup-porters. Second floor, Tenth st.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Eighth to Tenth Street.

Shirt Waists Figure Largely

in the very important Mill and Factory Sale now under way at the Bloomingdale store.

The entire surplus stocks of several high grade makers are here at prices that do not even represent the cost to make. The demand pesterday was so extraordinary that we were obliged to increase the celling force several times. The immensity of the gulf between value and price is so great that women do not look the second time before buying.



98c \$1.39 \$1.98

Choice, Pretty Foulard Silks.

An immense assortment represented-mill and factory ends. odd pieces and surplus lots. In fact, in many of the styles there is only sufficient quantity for one dress. The variety, however, is extraordinarily large, and as the silks are the kind that you will pay 39c. to 50c. a yard for elsewhere, they will go with wonderful rapidity at our

All Cars Bloomingdales' Lex. to 3d Ave. Transfer to Bloomingdales' 59th to 60th St.

Remnant Clearing Sale.

All ends, regardless of their former cost. Suit to measure \$18, Coat and Trousers \$16, Trousers \$5. If not to your liking they remain here.

-ARNHEIM, Broadway & Ninth Street.



Our friends who evidence their good nature by unusual girth, will be glad to know

we've ample supplies of nuns-cloth suits in the "extra sizes;" 48 to 54 chest. For nunscloth is one of the lightest, coolest fabrics known. "Extra sizes" in Oxford and

From size 46 down, these nunscloths foot up \$13 for the whole suit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores. 842 1260 Warren st. 13th st.

Buy by the Mark.

The horse car almost extinct. isn't it? So is the long warm drawer. Wear our (Barney Mc-Glynns) cool 1/2 Drawer.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars Shirts

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT. nie for The Sun and Ev

Clearance of Uxtords, 2.39 Lasts not to be carried over. Among them are "Emersons," patent leathers, Geo. Snow's Samples and a lot of four dollar russets; all at 2.39.

Patent Leather Oxfords, 3.49,



Oxfords, 2.97, worth 4.00, in Russet and Black Calf. unique flat lasts you can't get elsewhere. black; coats \$7, vests \$3, trousers



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